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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

[Oliver Johnson in the N. Y. Tribune.]

It was not till near the end of 1831 that any step toward organization was taken. On the 13th of November fifteen persons assembled in the of Mr. Samuel E. Sewell, in State street to consider the subject. Of course these fifteen gentlemen were known to be warmly interested in the cause, and it was agreed in advance that we would form a society if the Apostolic number of twelve should be found ready for the movement.

Of this little company Mr. Garrison was, of course the central figure. He unfolded his purposes and plans without reserve, telling us what the Abolitionists of Great Britian had done since, under the inspiration of Elizabeth Heyrick, they had put their movement on the ground of immediate, in distinction from gradual, emancipation. He wanted societies formed in America upon the same principle, and could not be satisfied with any scheme of graduation. The Rev. Samuel J. May was one of the gentlemen present, and in his "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict" (p. 31) he states that only nine of the number were believers in immediate emancipation. Upon this point my recollection differs from his. I believe every man present admitted the duty and safety of setting the slaves free at once; but six of the number doubted the wisdom of incorporating that principle into the constitution of the society, believing that it would excite popular prejudice, and thus tend to defeat the object in view. They thought it would be better to leave this question of immediation open for a time, until public opinion could be enlightened, and to admit to membership graduatists as well as immediatists. Mr. Garrison looked upon this proposal as an unworthy compromise, and resisted it with great energy and not a little warmth of feeling. The vote upon the question showed that nine were in favor of organizing upon his plan, while six were opposed.

Another meeting was held at the same place on the 16th of December. Ten gentlemen were present and, after considerable discussion. Messrs. David Lee Child, Samuel E. Sewell, William Lloyd Garrison, Ellis Gray Loring and Oliver Johnson were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for an Anti-Slavery Society, to be reported January 1, 1832. At the next meeting there was an additional attendance of Alonzo Lewis (known as the "Lynn Bard"), William J. Snelling (a man of some literary note), Dr. Abner Phelps, the Rev. Elijah Blanchard, (editor of an anti-Masonic religious paper) and Dr. Gamaliel Bradford. The body of the constitution reported by the committee was adopted, but the preamble was referred for revision to another committee to be reported to an adjourned meeting to be held January 6, in the school-room under the African Baptist Church, in Belknap street. Of that adjourned meeting my recollections are very vivid. A fierce north east storm, combining snow, rain and hail in equal proportions, was raging and the streets were full of slush. They were dark too, for the City of Boston in those days was very economical of light on "Nigger Hill." It almost seemed as if nature was frowning upon the new effort to abolish slavery. But the spirit of the little company rose superior to all external circumstances. They knew that their cause was just, and that God and truth were on their side, and therefore nothing could discourage them. On that dismal night, and in the face of public opinion fiercer far than the tempest or wild and hail that beat upon the windows of that "niggar school-house," were laid the foundations of an organized movement against American slavery that at last became too mighty to be resisted, and that drew into its wake the statemanship as well as the piety and philanthropy of country.

David Lee Child, editor of *The Massachusetts Journal*, presided. The Committee on the preamble to the Constitution made its report. This preample, as drawn by Wm. J. Snelling, was in the following words:

We, the undersigned, hold that every person, of full age and sane mind, has a right to immediate freedom from personal bondage of whatsoever kind, unless imposed by the sentence of the law for the commission of some crime. We hold that man cannot, consistently with reason, religion, and the eternal and immutable principles of justice, be the property of man. We hold that whoever retains his fellow-man in bondage is guilty of a grievous wrong. We hold that mere difference of complexion is no reason why any man should be deprived of any of his natural rights, or subjected to any political disability. While we advance these opinions as the principles on which we intend to act, we declare that we will not operate on the existing relations of society by other than perceful and lawful means, and that we will give no countenance to violence or insurrection.

Behold in this the fanaticism, the incendiarism, and the infidelity of the anti slavery movement, which the churches of America seconded and resisted, and against which American statemanship arrayed itself in fiercest contempt and hostility! To the principles and spirit of the above preamble the Abolionists were faithful from first to last. They assailed slavery in the name of God, of Christ and the Bible, and not an infidel sentiment was ever uttered from their platform.

The preamble was the subject of earnest discussion in the meeting. If I remember aright no one denied its truth, but some of those present doubted the expediency of putting the new society openly on the basis of immediate emancipation. Among those who took this view of the matter were David Lee Child, Samuel E. Sewall and Ellis Gray Loring, than whom there were no more earnest and devoted friends of the cause. The majority, however adopted the preamble, and then the constitution was presented for signatures. Twelve persons (all white) signed as follows:

William Lloyd Garrison, Moses Thacher,
Oliver Johnson, Joshua Coffin,
Stillman E. Newcomb,
Robert H. Hall, Arnold Buffum,
Benjamin C. Bacon, William J. Snelling
Isaac Knapp, John E. Fuller,
Henry K. Stockton.

Of these twele men I was the youngest, and I am probably the only one now living. Messrs. Child, Sewall and Loring refused their names at that time, but they joined the society shortly afterward, and were among its most useful and influential members. Of the twelve original signers I believe there was not one who could have put a hundred dollars into the treasury without bankrupting himself! The society was called "The New-England Anti-Slavery Society." It was the first association ever organized in this country upon the principle of immediate abolition, and the parent of the numerous other affiliated associations which in the next few years created an anti-slavery agitation that shook the land from end to end. The preamble, sound as it was in principle, did not prove quite satisfactory, and its form was changed at the end of the first year.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH KAN.,
JULY 22, 1879.

Mr. Editor:

Is there anything that can beat this 'ere hotness of the heat? I have experienced the extreme hot weather of the semi-tropical clime of Georgia and the Carolinas; listened to and read with rapt astonishment of tales of heat in tropical Africa—the land that is now the prey to the rapacity of England, and which has been, for centuries, the victim to the cupidity of the white man—but the heat of the past few days in this section throws all else in the shade, and almost stifles respiration. I felt like exclaiming, "Take me home to the place where I first saw the light"—or to Washington either. They say that this extreme heat presages an early and hard winter; upon hearing this, I took out and shook out of my overcoat all the moths in order to be prepared for "the North-wind's blast," for I have come to stay in spite of heat, cold or any other creature! On the journey from St. Louis to Kansas City on the K. & P. R. R., you pass very many small settlements and as was intimated in my last, you see on every side indication of thriftness on the part of the descendants of father Ham. I would give the names of the different stations, distance from as well as description of some of them along the route, did I not know that the generality of your readers have no intention of migrating to Kansas, so with simply a passing notice of the rich and fertile lands of Kansas—fields of corn already in black tassels, stalks larger than ours of the East; oat fields almost ready for the scythe—indeed, the whole country is teeming with the finest vegetation. Let us again cross the Missouri, for we cross it twice. once at St. Charles, 23 miles from St. Louis, and now as we enter the thriving Kan. City is 276 miles distant.

After spending some time here, your correspondent inquired the fare to Leavenworth, and as it was not much, so to speak, I hopped aboard the train and was soon bounding onward to the West. To one travelling, there is something peculiarly dismal in the deep, shrill shriek sound of the whistle of the locomotive as it thunders along through valleys and o'er mountain ranges, bearing one farther and farther away from home, kindred and friends. Indeed, sir, so alarmed was I at the solitude which reigns supremely along this route, hearing no sound save the one eternal tut-ti, tut-ti, fizz, fizz, chuck, chuck, for hundreds of miles, that I felt like exclaiming, hold on, conductor! this train is lost in the prairie; but fearing the effect upon the nerves of my fellow-travellers, I forbear, and throwing myself into the arms of Morpheus, was soon in dreamland, with that assurance of security so marked in an infant when nestled in its mother's arm. Once in Leavenworth, I cast about for some place where I could wash, dress, and get some fodder. I soon found such a place, and enjoyed hugely the hospitalities of mine host. I did not talk much—talking is not my *forte*, especially when at table—besides, I was afraid I'd be considered an enthusiast indulging in too much gush for a new-comer; so, in no set form of speech, but in plain English I told mine host I'd come to stay. Having done the thing up nobly at the table, I sauntered out into the streets of this, the most populous city of the sadly historical state of Kansas, to see how people looked and lived. How natural in one of New England training, to take a retrospective glance at the few brief years 'that have dropped, one by one, into the vast ocean of eternity,' replete with tales of struggles of blood and tears for liberty! In an instant the whole panorama is before me, for associated with those years is the name of old John Brown, a name ever dear to lovers of liberty the world over, and thrice dear to the American Negro for whom he lived and for whom he died. Long live his memory! One thing which strikes the beholder forcibly here, is the peculiarity of the names of the streets, derived from the various Indian tribes that were, some that are, all, sooner or later, to have been! Here you have Sioux, Cheyenne, Pawnee, Dakota, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Osage, Miami, &c.

After a stroll of some hours, I sought my couch for the purpose of rest and quiet, so as to be prepared for service in finding out public men, public buildings, condition of our people &c., all of which you shall have in my next, together with an account of my journey—"Down in the coal mine underneath" the Missouri river.

ANON.

From A Veteran Leader.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
August 10, 1879.

JOHN WESLEY CROMWELL, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: In saying I am more than thankful to you for the gift of a copy of the proceedings of the Conference of colored men in the United States, is not, after all, just the expression of gratitude I should like to make for this and other favors. * * * *

By depriving me of employment in the Norfolk Navy Yard, our leading Republicans in this quarter will, I fear, soon be in possession of all that may at present be called my own. I am not ignorant of the movement; it is being done to throw my influence with theirs in the Democratic Camp. The Federal offices are now being shaped to meet the demands of the Presidential triumphs of the Democracy of 1880, when the withering blow "proscription out of all Federal employ here" will be dealt with telling effect upon the Negro, provided the rebellious chiefs should succeed to power in the control of the national government. It is a sad mockery of our franchise, that in the latter part of the 18th century, when christian churches, schools, colleges and all other machinery necessary to the development of a pure civilization, one for which rivers of blood and man tormented, send their solemn appeals to heaven, that our condition should be such as to justify the representatives of a nation going into a sackcloth Conference, and asking a Republican country, that put us under saddle, plied the whip and drove home the spur during the long term of 250 years, and now dismounts its jaded, galled and bleeding victim, leaving him at the mercy of the national mob—for rights guaranteed under a constitution which the dying heroism of many hundreds of thousands of us strove to save.

But sad as it may be, the Conference has done far more than we had anticipated, and that is a good resolution which was introduced asking for its annual gathering. It was a success all through and reflects a very large degree of patriotic foresight in the originators of it. Whatever, therefore, may be the criticism of the press, there can be but one opinion touching the aims and objects, and educational qualifications of that distinguished body. They did all that was necessary to be accomplished under the circumstances in a fair, parliamentary and deliberate style, demonstrating a very important fact, that intelligent Africa left to herself, can better manage her own affairs.

It is certainly a source of gratification to me in knowing that Virginia was so far and so well represented in the Conference as to occupy the distinguished position of secretary and compiler of the doings of that august body. I feel that it was an honor due, and for which ample return has been made in the compilation of all the varied matters characterizing the Conference and placed in fair type, and put in the best readable form; and for a copy of which you will allow me again to express my sincere thanks. Wishing you abundant success in all your avocations, but more especially in the editorial department, I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

GEORGE TEAMOH.

Caught in Their Own Trap.

Some of the eyes of the best members of the Bank st. Baptist church, are now coming open to acts of persecution of a certain young man, and who on account of prejudice worked up by a few whom their leaders easily made pliant tools of to carry out their designs at their pecuniary cost and disgust. Now being [illegible], think they have carried their persecutions against this young man too far and have of their own volition come up and frankly admitted it. They now tell how the cliques and plan were formed, and how their permanent moderator agreed to rule, and went from house to house on the canvass to carry out these plans.

Now a certain officer has by this same clique been chosen a delegate to the Baptist association by the influences of their permanent moderator, at the seclusion of better representative men, when this same man was, twelve months ago by this same clique chosen a delegate and by the better thinking members was regretted. Three out of the six deacons know that this man is black listed in every Masonic and Odd-fellow lodge in this county for defrauding the lodges of those fraternities, yet the moderator pandering to him and his clique is willing to be on the list with him and thus disgrace the dignity of the place he holds as minister (I will not dwell on ministerial dignity hence I use the term *permanent moderator*,) It is high time our people should look higher, get a man of a higher order who will lead the people on to a higher plane, and look down on the man or set of men who combine with weak unlettered women, *make them vote* by going around to their houses and telling them to "turn out, we most do so and so to-night, then you can go home."

This is done here, it can be proven; it is a shame, and in the language of Rev. Walter H. Brooks "we must expose them &c." the people will not stand it longer, they will rise and assert that we, by such leaders are going back as christians and citizens, we must make a firm resolve. "Let us be up and doing."

Norfolk, Va. Aug. 7th., 1879.

OLD SHOE.

The Colored People of Virginia.

[Cyrus in the Virginia Star.]

What State in the Union can boast of as pleasant relations existing between her colored citizens as Virginia? What have been the measures that brought it about? My observation leads me to say that the frequency of communication between our people though the medium of secret orders, associations, and the healthy and substantial organizations, such as the militia, the Educational and Historical Society, and the many other numerous and well-disciplined institutions have been the agencies that have made a fellowship of brotherly affection—of interest, and we know each other better, and our relationship is daily improving. The same agencies have operated favorably also in bringing about the better feeling that is daily increasing between the races. I see so much recognition in this State of the rise and forward march of the colored man from the other class, that I can but wonder.

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, August 16, 1879.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor

☞All communications and other items nt ended for publication should reach here Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, J. W. CROMWELL,

Box 263

In order to accommodate the public, we have reduced the price of the minutes of the National Conference to fifteen cents a copy if purchased at our office, and eighteen cents each for all sent by mail or express.

Minister Langston has arrived in this country.

The "Independent Pilot" published at Concord, N. C., has also reached our office. Republican in politics and edited by A. S. Richardson, brother of G. H. and J. Richardson of this city.

The North Carolina "Republican," published at Raleigh by the Republicin Publishing Company, has reached our office. It presents a neat appearance, and is edited by Wm. V. Turner. Its name bespeaks its politics.

Mr. Walter Johnson of Gordonsville, Va., is going North to collect funds to assist the colored people in that locality in building an academy. It is well needed and he goes forth well indorsed both from Storer College of which he is an alumnus, and by gentlemen personally known to us in the immediate vicinity. The state is derelect and we must do what it fails to do. Help him.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last Tuesday evening, trustee Lovejoy stated that he was pleased to inform the board that a definite agreement had been entered into with the trustees of the Miner School by which the establishment of a Colored Normal School in the District was guaranteed. That an agreement had been signed by Mrs. Ellen M. O'Conner and Messrs. G. E. Baker, B, G. Lovejoy and J. H. Brooks. We scarcely see the necessity of establishing an additional Normal School, whilst one already exists. We presume that it is generally known however, that but for the officious interposition, and Judas'-like action of the last named person, (Mr. Brooks) our young ladies would now enjoy the privileges of the present school. It is further unnecessary to inform our readers that Mr. Brooks is a "cullud gemmen," a present member of the school board, representing himself and self only.

There is a general delusion among the readers of colored newspapers (not excluding many subscribers of the ADVOCATE), that they are published for the good of the cause, rooms are voluntarily tendered us for offices, type and other material gratuitously furnished, reams of newspaper contributed without money and without price, while scores of idle printers are waiting round, ready to stand at the case "from morn till dewy eve"—just for the patriotic devotion to journalism in general, and that of the colored race in particular.

Business men and advertising agents all over the country are supposed to be pouring in advertisements paying cash in advance at the highest metropolitan prices, while the editor is fancied to be a genius, fertile in intellectual resources with a philosophical mind undisturbed by apprehensions of collector's visits or undismayed by demands for this or that. It is under such circumstances that colored newspapers are springing up like mushrooms all over the country, with plenty of subscribers "to the most valuable journal of the times" ready to sending in their names from all quarters of the Union. A few months experience is sufficient to change all this, hence continual discontinuances of the one and suspensions of the other are constantly noted.

After three years' constant personal experience, our readers will permit us frankly to assure them that newspapers are attended with expense, that there are no free rooms, gift type and other material free of charge at our disposal, while no class of employe has a better right to be paid well and regularly than the printer.

Notwithstanding these facts there are whole families of individuals who postpone—almost indefinitely—the payment of their subscription to their paper until all the picnics are over in the summer, all the fairs are through in the winter—in fact until every other want is satisfied; these are generally the first to complain on the slightest irregularity, or to criticise the slightest shortcomings. Now, we intend short work with all such people, be they personal friends or foes.

Notwithstanding we appreciate the high estimate in which the ADVOCATE enjoys in many quarters and are assured that its efforts in certain directions have been duly regarded, we are not so patriotic or so much carried away with our notions of duty as to wholly disregard the manifest actions of the large class of people we now have in mind. Newspapers must be conducted on business principles. Colored papers have failed in the past because this fact was overlooked; they will fail in the future whenever this maxim is ignored. So much prefatory. The ADVOCATE has at present a subscription list more than large enough to ensure all its necessarily expenditures, editorial and mechanical. Starting in 1876, this has been accomplished after some hard work, at the sacrifice of more than a thousand dollars in money and of a constitution very much impaired in health.

In this city alone, there are more than enough subscribers to pay fully one-half of current expenditures; although of constant readers belonging to separate households there are enough to meet all of its expenses and enable its editor to give his entire time to its publication.

We appeal therefore, to all in arrears to pay, promptly their dues for their own sake as well as for ours.

From North Carolinia.

[*Special to the People's Advocate.*]

After one year's close application to duty, I concluded to seek a month's rest in the sunny land of the South. Leaving the National Capital on the 4th. ult., I arrived here on the morning the 5th. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent, business is gradually on the increase, the population of the city is 18,000 or 20,000, the most of which is colored. Our people have not neglected their opportunity of improvement here both in education and finance, the ladies possess a degree of culture and refinement that would do credit to any of our northern cities, Dr. J. F. Shober, late a graduate of Howard University, Medical Dapartment, is here doing a large and successful practice, with a highly respectable standing among white physicians of the city. The colored people of this city own a larger per centage of real property in proportion to their numbers, than any other city in the Union.

Among the wealthiest and leading business men of the place are Messrs Hargrave, Sadgwor, Taylor, Birney and others. Churches and Sabbath schools are in a flourishing condition. From the condition of things here among our people we can truly say all is not lost and we yet expect even greater results than already attained.

Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 11th. 1879.
L. A. Lewis.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

The question has been asked until people have grown tired hearing it, when will the Junior Assembly give their annual pic-nic (?) and echo has grown disgusted in answering when (?) why it is that the J. A's have not given their usual pic-nic is an open question; some say that they are ruled by a certain clique of ladies who fear that if the Juniors give a pic-nic they will not be able to get up the German next winter, so they, the clique, have ordered that there shall be no pic-nic this Summer. The ladies have forgotten that the Juniors of themselves can do nothing in the way of getting up the German, their treasurer is depleted, their numbers are fast decreasing, they have to depend upon their friends to subscribe towards their entertainments, and some of their friends have plainly informed the J. A's that they will not aid them with the German, unless they have their pic-nic, but the clique will not bend.

Well, we are to have a pic-nic after all, and no thanks to the J. A's, the Banneker Club will give their first annual basket pic-nic at Irving Park on the 20th inst., invitations have been sent to Annapolis, Washington and Philadelphia, quite a number from each place have signified their intentions of being present. The club has spared no pains to make the day an agreeable one for their guests, every thing conducive to the pleasure of all, will be furnished gratis, from the music down to the ice cream, and from the flying-horses up to croquet.

We have not been able to find out what band it was that the Seven Wise Men took down to your city last week. We are confident that it did not belong to the city, it must have come from the country, for we have five very good bands of colored musicians in this city viz: Johnson's, Boyer's, Catholic, Fisher's and Jones, their relative merits can better be explained by the following doggerel,

Captain Boyer's is the oldest,
Professor Johnson's is the best,
The Catholic is the youngest,
The poorest are the rest.

The exodus committee have secured $500. so far, for our suffering brethren in the west, we have no doubt that Gov. St. John will gladly welcome it, and more.

Mr. Isaac Myers has established a fine wood and coal yard in the eastern section of the city, he will do well beyond a doubt, as he has a fine business capacity and is a thorough going man. P. E. N.

The Hallowell School.

Editor of Advocate:

SIR: For a long time I have tried to keep clear of a newspaper controversy, and when I was about to congratulate myself upon my success, you may imagine my surprise to find on reading the last issue of the ADVOCATE that the "Principal of the Hallowell School," in all of her arrogance, presumption and self-importance, had paid me her compliments in a neatly worded card the impudence of which astonishes me, for I had never thought that the writer of that card knew so little of me as to even dream that she could frighten me into quietude by ignorantly writing about an indictment for libel. Let me tell the "Principal of the Hallowell School" that the farther she gets from a court-house and remains there the better it will be for her character.

With regard to her statement of a cowardly and unmanly attack being made upon her where she had no opportunity of answering it is not overcharged with truth, for I remember of telling the lady to her face and in the presence of two other ladies, that her school was willfully and shamefully neglected, and to answer this she resorts to the columns of the ADVOCATE, and yet she says that she has no opportunity to answer the charge made against her. Strange inconsistency of statement. And as to the certainty of her removal if the charges of neglect are proven, I am not so sure about that, for the Superintendent of the schools for this city said not long since to one of the leading divines of this city and the writer "that in two successive examinations for teachers the colored girls from the Hallowell School without an exception failed, whereas the white girls in the same grade passed, and it was a fact that the colored girls who went back and remained another year in school did worse the second time than on the first trial." And this has not even produced an inquiry into the conduct of the school. I do remember that in the little more than six years that this lady has had charge as "Principal" of this school, she has succeeded in the wonderful task of bringing one solitary girl up to a standard high enough to get about the lowest per cent. in one of the examinations. Sad commentary upon her proficiency as a teacher. "By their works ye shall know them."

Now, as the "Principal of the Hallowell School" seems to be greatly agitated because I said that the school was "negligently conducted," I want to say that I did say that. I now desire to say that they are almost criminally conducted under this woman. And I say so because, while the school laws require the teacher to be at school fifteen minutes before nine, rarely indeed does this "Principal" appear until about as much after nine. I say so because she has been known to leave her school for as much as two days at a time under an excuse of sickness and each day she was in Washington, thus receiving the taxpayer's money while the children are left to run wild, and of course their lessons were neglected. She may not think it neglect but some of us do. I say this because it has been no unusual thing for this "Principal" to leave Alexandria on the three o'clock train when that is the hour for the school to close, and when it is remembered that the distance from the school house to the train is five squares, it will be easily seen that this cannot be done without neglecting some of her classes. I think that a teacher who as this "Principal" does spends nearly one third of her time in the school-house going from room to room gossiping with the other teachers, not only neglecting her school but causing others to neglect theirs, ought to be willing to allow her almost criminal conduct to be called by so mild a name as negligence.

I am unwilling to retract or mitigate what I have said because this "Principal" continues to have as her associates and allow to visit her at the school house persons whose character is not only questionable but notoriously bad, thereby setting a miserable example for the young girls under her care and protection, by putting a virtuous and upright life at a discount, and loosening their morals at that period in life when they should be most sacredly guarded, and when before them integrity and virtue should be most highly prized.

I have called this a negligently conducted school because some of our most intelligent, and worthy citizens have been compelled to send their children from home to other schools because they were neglected in this (Hallowell) school, at home. Possibly I have been urged to say much because of a knowledge of the fact that a friend of this "Principal" of execrable character was in the school-house on the last examination day, and yet she was not seen by but few, if any of the visitors on that day. And when she, this "Principal," was asked about her presence there she denied it until she was told that her presence there could be proved by at least three competent witnesses.

Sir, I have long congratulated myself upon the fact that I am a Virginian, and that in the mutations which followed the close of the war I was left upon her soil to enjoy her soul-inspiring scenes, her mountains towering heavenward, her rich and fertile valleys; and I have thought that upon her soil one could think what he chose and give utterance to his thoughts without fear of hindrance, feeling that he was at liberty to act as a man and a freeman.

But when it comes to that point where some of our teachers may neglect our children, teach them, by example, bad habits, and keep them in intellectual darkness, and yet draw pay from the money that is wrested in the shape of taxes from the hard-handed laborer, it is too much to quietly submit to. And I am interested in this matter because my lot is cast with the colored people of Virginia, and as they rise so do I, as they sink so do I. And I am not willing that we as a class should do anything to retard the progress of the grand old commonwealth; besides I am anxious that by our advancement we may even convince that class of white men who are opposed to our education that we can make worthy, thy, upright and intelligent citizens; but if the future mother is to be trained by such persons as the "Principal of the Hallowell School," I despair of our future. Neglect and indiffence in a white teacher might be accounted for on the score of want of interest in the Negro, but this indifference by a colored person with colored children is not only condemnable, but simply deserves the execration of all good people.

All manner of accusations are constantly being heaped upon us now, and we are constantly doing some trival things because of our ignorance of the laws; the courts are annoyed and the jails are full of colored culprits, and yet when one is anxious to see his people advanced to that point when self-appreciation, manhood and womanhood begin, the ignorant and childish talk of an indictment for libel is heard by way of intimidation, bus it is too late in the day for that to work well, and the "Principal of the Hallowell School" will do well to remember that she is a public servant and her acts are liable to be animadverted upon us as well as others, and as to her boasting about her integrity, character, &c., I will gently remind her, that the thief when tracked to his lair, raises his immaculate hands to Heaven and prates loud and long about his purity, honesty and virtue; and now having said nothing which I cannot prove and having left unsaid a great many things that I could have said, you will allow me with many thanks for your kindness to subscribe

Myself, yours truly,
A. W. HARRIS,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.
August 14, 1879.

SENATOR BRUCE'S POLITICAL CAREER.

ITS DEFENCE BY A MISSISSIPAIAN WHO HAS THE MANLINESS TO SIGN HIS NAME.

Mr. Editor:

In your issue of the 2d instant you copied an article from the St. Louis *National Tribune* from a Washington correspondent criticizing the political record of Senator Bruce of Mississippi, and dragging into public print his social life.

Having just arrived in the city, and finding the Senator absent in Cleveland visiting his family, and having also learned that he does not desire his friends to take notice of the letter, above referred to, yet, I, as a Mississppian who know as much of the Senator's record, both public and private as any one, I take it upon myself to correct in your journal some glaring misstatements set afloat by one "W. E. M.," who dares not give his name, thus showing his ground to be untenable. So far as the Senator's social life is concerned I would not, and no gentleman would descend to discuss in public print that, with any one.

The charge that the Senator has filled the offices in his state, which are in his gift, with white men and democrats to the exclusion of his republican constituents, white and colored, is untrue. On the contrary the most important offices are all held by republicans, both white and colored. The best Federal office in the state, that of Internal Revenue Collector, is held by the Hon. James Hill, one of the ablest young colored men in the state.

The assault upon Senator G. C. Smith of Mississippi, was uncalled for, and no gentleman under the pretense of replying to a letter written by him, would have been guilty of invading their personal relations which existed long before either of them were in public life, dating back for more than fifteen years, when they were classmates.

The writer forgets that the republican party in Mississippi is composed of both white and colored men, Senator Bruce came here not the representative of colored men alone, but the representative of a sovereign state, and were he, because he is colored, to fill the offices within his gift with only colored men he would rightly and should be condemned for the violation of so sacred a trust. The Senator has the good sense to see that any representative man who attempts to serve only a class, must in the end, serve nobody, and in order to raise up his own people, he must co-operate with a more favored class. That he has refused to appoint men to office who voted for him, and that they have been here in Washington seeking positions at his hands, is not true; no man who voted for him for the U. S. Senate, either white or colored, who has asked for his support but has always obtained it; and to-day every one of that class in this city ex positions in the various departme That a member who voted for him is, has been, teaching school in Virgini also untrue.

My father who at the time was a m ber of the state senate, and voted him, were he alive, would bear me in the assertion, that no man in Mi sippi has done more for the elevation his people than Senator Bruce; for t were for many years during the d days of reconstruction, co-laborers in ganizing and maintaining the republi party in that state, and were only m rated by his brutal murder. I speak visedly when I affirm that no p man in Mississippi enjoys to-day the fidence and support of all classes m more than the Senator.

No person from his state seeking at his hands has ever been turned a by him. In a few instances he may h failed to secure them the places sought yet it has been no fault of his, for n only has he given them his influence b more than once has he opened his p to them and given them freely of h means, not because they voted for hi but because they were in need, and th who desired to return home he has of paid their passage. I deny that the ma portion of his appointees are white wom en and men, residents of the Distric On the contrary nearly all are from h state. That there are some white p sons appointed from his state through influence is true; so, also, is it true th there is a large number of colored pe sons appointed from his state. If th former class be the larger, (which I ve much doubt,) it is because more have ap plied for places.

It is true that the Senator has appoin ed from the District both white and c ored and from several states besides, b these appointments have not been m to the detriment of his immediate co stituents. Any one cognizant of th Senator's public life in Washington know that there is scarcely a public man mo besieged for offices than he, and whe ever he has been able to provide f them he has always done so, regardle of where they were from. It has bee with him, "are you worthy and in need," as many people in the District, regard less of color, will testify. The records o the various departments will show th Senator Bruce has secured more appoin ments than all the colored members com bined, from the time that they first mad their entry into Congress to the presen time, thus showing with what great re spect his recommendations are treate in the various departments. I asser this without any fear of a successful con tradiction, "W. E. M." to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is also true that the Senator has ap pointed white men as experts to his com mittee, not because they were white, but because he knew them to be competent and could do the work. One of them for more than seventeen years was head book-keeper in Riggs' Bank, the other held for fourteen years an important desk in the U. S. Treasurer's office. No colored men applied to the Senator for these places except men who had been connected with the Bank through all of its robbery. Was it to be supposed for a moment that the Senator would ap point men to investigate this great fraud who had in any manner been in its em ploy? Would the people who have their eyes upon this investigation have given the Senator credit for fairness in this matter had he made the selections above indicated? I hold, as every in telligent man must, that as the final re port of this investigation as to the caus es which led to the down-fall of this in stitution rests upon the chairman of this committee, it was a duty that he owed himself, as well as the public, to see to it that none but experienced book-keepers and experts were placed in charge of the clerical work. Where can there be found any colored men in this country who have had the experience in banking houses of these men who are now in the employ of the committee? True, there are a few colored men who, for a little time, held clerkships in the Freedman's Bank—could they be called ex perts? But as I said before, no one would suppose that the Senator would have made his selections from that class.

C. C. CALDWELL.

All persons wishing to get the *Advocat* Philadelphia should drop a postal card or call at the house of C. Howard Jo[illegible]son, 1008 Ivy Street, where they can be accommodated.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, August 16, 1879.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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AGENTS.

Richmond Va.....John G. Baugh.
Baltimore.....J. H. Williams.
Norfolk.....T. J. Corprew.
Northern Virginia.....O. L. Grant.
Tennessee.....H. W. Rolfe.
New York.....G. W, Hardmond.
Raleigh.....B. J. Edwards.
Levi Cromwell, Gen'l Ag't for Philadelphia.
Washington.....G. B. Anderson
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.

LOCAL.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should

—The statement is made (officially) that Wm. T. Given, 1104 12th street is selling those splendid "Nickle" segars, all long Havana filler, at 4 cents each. They are all the rage. See his advertisement.

☞We will keep a standing notice of the time of the services of such churches as give us the necessary written information.☜

The German Schuetzen Park fails to attract.

—John G. B. Marshall, has gone to Saratoga.

—J. B. Syphax was at Raleigh last week.

Mrs. John T. Layton has gone to New Jersey.

—Miss Daffin is now in Philadelphia.

—Bishop Brown has gone to California.

—Miss Vaughn, of Oberlin, Ohio is stopping at M. M. Holland's.

—The Misses Pattersons have returned from Cecil, Md.

—W. E. Matthews is at Cape May at the Banneker House.

—Mr. Wyatt Archer is quaffing the sea breeze at Old Point Comfort.

—Miss Josie Bradford, of Baltimore is the guest of Mrs. Bishop Brown.

—Frank Hyman has returned to the city. What is that on your chin? Take it off, Frank.

—G. B. Anderson, J. H. Meriwether and T. H. Wright were elected delegates to represent our Sunday schools in the National Convention held at Philadelphia.

—A complimentary entertainment was tendered Mr. Henry R. Otey by a social organization at Raleigh.

A few more copies of the Proceedings of the late Conference on hand. Fifteen cents a copy.

—Lookout for the Grand Family Excursion given by the 19th Street Baptist Church to Occoquan Falls, Monday, August 18, 1879.

—Dr. Crummell, Misses Alice Parke, M. F. Kiger, and Rachel Lee are at Newport. Dr. Crummell is the guest of George T. Downing.

—The picnic at Gale's Woods last Monday given by the Odd-Fellows was a financial failure.

—The choirs of Asbury, Union Bethel and 19th Street Baptist Churches are contemplating a musical union. It wouldn't be a bad plan.

—Go to Israel Church Tuesday night and hear an African talk on Africa. For amusement, entertainment and humor, it surpasses anything we have had here for quith awhile.

—Have you seen the painting of the blackberry girl at Semken's jewelry store on the avenue? If not, see it at once. We'll accept it as a present for our sanction and no questions asked. It only costs $100.

—The editor has acception to address the several lodges of the G. U. O. of O. F., in the District of Columbia, Ostober 16, on the event of their thirty-third anniversary of the introduction of the order into the district.

On Tuesday evening at the Berean Church, we had the great pleasure of listnening to one of the most interesting lectures on Africa we have ever heard. Seldom have we ever sat in an audience that enjoyed as this one did from beginning to end this.

—Misses Julia C. Grant, Ella Jackson and Sallie Wilson are spending the remainder of the Summer in Norfolk, Va. They write that they are having an excellent time; how could it be otherwise when they are the guests of the charming Misses Maria and Sarah F. Poole?

—Buddah Chapter no. 2 of Rose Croix worked the 18° on Wednesday evening last at the new Scottish Rite Hall near the most Worshipful Grand Lodge building.

—Asbury 11th. and K. we find white brick layers at work, opposite side where a private residence is building we see only colored ones. Suppose private individuals followed out the policy of our public corporations where would our mechanics be?

—Late advices from Kansas, bring entlligence of the whereabouts of our friend and emigrant, W. D. Kelly. He addressed the Independent [illegible] Bnevolent Society of Leavenworth on the occasion of the annual celebration of emancipation in the West Indies. His effort was highly spoken of by the Leavenworth Daily Press of the 12th inst.

—Last Thursday evening, the United Aid Benevolent Association, elected the following named officers to serve the ensuing year: president, Aaron Russell; vice-president, Wm. H. Wheeler; recording secretary, Richard A. Gillem; corresponding secretary, Jno. A. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. H. Wilson; marshal, Chas. Jones; assistant marshal, Russell, Boyd. Trustees, the president, John M. Evans, Geo. L. Younger, James Hill and William H. Cole.

The election of Mr. Russel to the presidency of this asociation is no doubt a wise choice

Chaotic Musings.

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ANSWERS.

No 154. Cowslungnort.

No. 155.
ISLAR
SHARL
LARNE
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RIESI

No. 156. Conservatory.

No. 157.
M
MAR
MANES
MANDATE
READY
STY
E

No. 158.
N—Evs,
C—Art,
W—him.

No. 159.
CAP
VALID
CARACAL
ALABAMA
PICAMAR
DAMAR
LAR

No. 160.
C
SAP
LEPER
SECALES
CAPARISON
PELICAN
RESAT
SON
N

No. 161.
BOAR
ELSE
ZEAL
OLIO
ABBA
ROAD

NEW PUZZLES FOR SOLUTION.

[To Bertha Bell with regards]

No. 162. CROSS WORD.

My whole is the time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.

In profit not in lost.
In gain not in cost,
In quarter not in yard,
In checkers not in card,
In pear not in plum,
In drunk not in rum.
In bear not in sow,
In goat not in cow,
In rant also in can't,
In rum not part,
In Mystic not in rant.

Philadelphia, Pa. FLORA NIGHTINGALE.

No. 163. DOUBLE ZIG ZAG.

A tree; a puzzle;
A toy; a tree;
An animal; an instrument used by farmers;
A scripture name; signals;
A weapon;

Begin at first and third letters, read Zig-Zag down and obtain two plants.

East Dedham, Mass. EAGLE EYE.

No. 164. SQUARE.

Smallest; sin; an open space; musical poems; waste matter.

Champlain, N. Y. IRONSIDES.

No. 165. NUMERICAL.

The whole of 13 letters is a bird.

The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
The 11, 10, 13. 12, is a plant.
The 13, 9, is a prefix.

Phila., Pa. MYSTIC.

No. 166. HALF SQUARE.

A plant; trusts; escape; part of the head; a great general; a verb; a letter.

Savannah, Ga. LAUGHING JACK.

No. 167. DIAMOND.

A letter; a town of Belgium; a Scripture proper name; a genus of plants; an error; a village of France; a letter.

Huntington, N. J. TUTUS MARX.

No. 168. CHARADE.

Beneath the rolling brine,
In caverns dark and drear;
And often on the sands,
Can be seen in water clear.
My first.

Entirely devoid of reason,
I live my short life through,
With ne'er a dread of the season,
When folks to me will do,
My second.

To have a days enjoyment,
To fun and health combine,

The very best employment,
Is, your're sure to find
My whole.

Spring Lake, N. J. NAMBON.

No. 160. DIAMOND.

A consonant; an instrument used by carpenters; a place used by trappers for hiding fers on the frontier; a species of lizard; a sexton; an intoxicating drick; a consumer; a negative; a consonant.

Baltimore, Md. RANDOLPH.

☞Answers next week.☜

PRIZES.

For first complete list of answers, 6 months subscription to the ADVOCATE; best incomplete list, the *Puzzler* for 1 year; next best, ADVOCATE for 2 months; next, the *Mystic Knight* for 1 year.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Answers to No. 15. Complete list by Ironsides; best incomplete list Laughing Jack; next, C. Wel.

Answers were received from Ironsides, C. Wel, Laughing Jack, Randolph, Mystic, G. Olden, N. Square, B. Don, Buonansegna, Emma Nate, Ellie Bell, Bella, Jay Bird, Bird Lime, Dima Bean, Bean Pole, Pole; R, R. Dent, Dent On, On Erable, Able Sam, L. C. R, Drale Poquier, Baldy Sam, Billy Mc Guire Goose Quill, Peray Yusse, Bald Head, Light Wight, Walter, and fifty others.

OUR MUSINGS.

"Titus Marx". Your last is in this week. Will you favor us with more.

"Flora Nightingale." Your batch received and all are accepted.

Eagle Eye we have not heard from you lately; why so silent?

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EMANCIPATION

— IN THE —

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" Beautiful 3 Strap Sandals	85c. & up.
" Newport Ties	75c. & $1.00.
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" Fine Kid Button	$1.00, $1.25 to $2 50.
Child's Heeled Slippers	20c. 50c. & up.
" Slippers & Ties	50c. to $1.00.
Infant's Shoes & Slippers	20c. & up.

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Closing out 4 ply Linen Collars $1.00 per dozen.	
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PREJUDICE.

[Knights of Wise Men.]

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, said in the course of a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate in 1864:

"*The Negro race is a curse; if they were swept from the face of the earth it would be an everlasting blessing.*"

These words were spoken by Mr. Saulsbury in opposition to the bill offered by Mr. Sumner, to place colored soldiers on equal footing with white soldiers. Fifteen years after that time we fin dprejudice nearly as strong as then.

We wish to show all the circumstances, and lack of comprehension of the relation subsisting between prejudice and the happiness and safety of society generally.

It is miserable, abominable and damaging. It is not called for; but the color of a despised and oppressed race seems to be h rmful to the other side.

A few days ago two ignorant Negroes were convicted of the murder of a man named Pugh, at Murfreesboro: Chastine Cox, another Negro, was convicted for the murder of a Mrs. Hull, in New York. These Negroes may be guilty as guilty can be, yet the Democratic press (especially) both North and South, seem to want to blame all the Negroes of the country for what Hall, Smith and Cox did. All three of these Negroes were convicted upon circumstantial evidence, and have been sentenced to be hung.

But on the other hand here is Cox in Atlanta shoots down Col. Alston in the State House, Col. Buford shoots down a Supreme Judge in Frankfort. These were wilful, malicious and premeditated murders in the first degree. These two men get life-time sentences of imprisonment, with very fa orable chances of pardons in both cases very soon. These facts should be looked squarely in the face, and cease to make it a matter of prejudice. It speaks in plain, eloqu nt, and impressive terms that money, favor, and consideration rules on one hand, while caste, prejudice, &c., condemn on the other hand.

In the disposal of the cases of Buford and Cox it is every life criminally taken makes every others life worth correspondingly less, just in proportion as punishment is uncertain, slow or subject to unjust modification. This is not cruelty; it is justice and mercy combine. Beyond a certain discernable line mercy to the criminal is an outrage upon the innocent; it is itself a crime.

Prejudice rules her sway in many ways. The point that Mr. Saulsbury made in the American Senate fifteen years ago has been well observed; it is true the Negro soldier has been placed on equal pay with the white soldier, but prejudice has kept him from being an officer in the American army. Lieutenant Flipper is the only colored officer in the army; they keep him on furlough most of the time to prevent his association with white officers of Negro regiments. Even Benevolent Societies that were created for suffering humanity in a universal sense of the term, have seen fit to draw a color line.

These effectually prohibiting colored men from becoming members, and thus enjoying the benefit of these organizations. This alone is sufficient cause why colored men should organize and maintain among themselves societies for the mutual protection, and the relief of their families in case of the husband, father, brother, or son's death. There are many high priced life insurance companies in this country that admit colored men, but the annual fees are so high that it makes it almost impossible for them to carry a policy beyond a few years. The Knights of Wise Men offers all the advantages enjoyed in any of the mutual companies, and avoids all of their evils, while they pay large salaries to their officers managing the business we are free from their unbearable burthens by our Lodge system, and manner of collecting death losses. When we see what a grand work the Knights of Honor, and the Ancient Order of F. and A. M., with many other, are doing in relieving their brethren, and caring for the widows and orphans of their deceased brethren, we then can hardly wonder that so many applications are crowding in upon the Committee of Management for new organizations of Wise Men, which is the first order of the kind ever organized in the United States for a similar purpose. It offers to colored men and their families just the same protection and benefits that the honorable orders among the whites offers their brethren and families.

More in our next about the remedy for this evil of prejudice.

Business Colored Men.

[From the N. C. Republican.]

Wilmington possesses many worthy colored citizens, who are noted for their enterprise and intelligence, a few only of whom we have time or space to note at this time. Of the number, Mr. James Lowery, carriage manufacturer. Messrs. Howe and Taylor, are doing a thriving business, and their mechanical genius, integrity and industry are reflecting great credit upon the race. We were informed that the best barrel manufacturer in the State is a colored man, whose name escaped us, and that he is carrying on the largest business of the kind in the city. Mr. Robinson is proprietor of a first class livery stable, and we were told that no other liveryman is doing a more prosperous business in the community. All things considered, our people are doing well in the Metropolitan city of the old North State. Of gentlemen in position, our friends Hill, the magistrate, and Sampson, Register of Deeds, are up to any gentlemen holding similar position anywhere in the State. For social accomplishments and higher intellectual attainments the ladies of Wilmington are unsurpassed. In verification of this, we name Miss Sadie Sampson, the very embodiment of all that constitutes a high-toned, intelligent, christian lady, such as she, is an honor to the female sex of any color, place or country.

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